Hon. Jno. Q. Adams.


# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1824. [NO. 244.

Printer of the PUBLISHED ...HITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor,) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.


## NEW TARIFF.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN Act to amend the several Acts for imposing duties on imports.

*BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

*First.* Sail duck, osnaburgs, burlaps, and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and after that time, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That, on all manufactures of wool, except flannel and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

*Second.* On all manufactures, not hemp, or of which cotton, flax, or materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or coloured cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *Provided*, also, that the provision of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against, importation of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next ensuing.

*Third.* On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and thereafterwards, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

*Fourth.* On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem; on all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all flats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Fifth.* On jappanned wares of all kinds, on plate wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per cent ad valorem;

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem;

On coach laces, of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem;

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound;

On leaden shot, three and one half cents per pound;

On red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound;

On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard;

On all Venetian and ingrain carpets and carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard;

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard;

On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths, of every description, a duty of ... centum ad valorem;

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths made of tow, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On hemp, at the rate of thirty-five dollars per ton;

On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound;

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread, and seines, five cents per pound;

On cotton bagging, three cents and three fourths of a cent per square yard;

On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds;

On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron; in nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound;

On iron spikes, four cents per pound;

On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound;

On tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound;

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound;

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem;

On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound;

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawbacks shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables or parts thereof;

On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound;

On mill saws, one dollar each;

On blacksmith's hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound;

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand;

On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each;

On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, thirty per cent ad valorem;

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound;

On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound;

On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;

On quills, prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On slates and tiles, for building, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem;

On black lead pencils, forty per cent. ad valorem;

On tallow candles, five cents per pound;

On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound;

On soap, four cents per pound;

On lard, three cents per pound;

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel;

On oats, ten cents per bushel;

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight;

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel;

On coal, six cents per heaped bushel;

On corks, twelve cents per pound;

On prunelle and other shoes or slippers, of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair;

On laced boots or bootees, one dollar fifty cents per pair;

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon;

On castor oil, forty cents per gallon;

On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; if imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon;

On beef and pork, two cents per pound;

On butter, five cents per pound;

On vinegar, eight cents per gallon;

On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight;

On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound;

On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound;

On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound;

On Glauber salts, two cents per pound;

On Epsom salts, four cents per pound;

On camphor, crude, eight cents per pound;

On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound;

On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight;

On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound;

On ginger two cents per pound;

On chocolate, four cents per pound;

On currants and figs, three cents per pound;

On plums, prunes, and Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound;

On all other raisins, three cents per pound;

On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet; *Provided*, That all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duty hereby imposed.

On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per groce; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per groce; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per groce;

On demijohns, twenty-five cents each;

On apothecaries vials, of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per gross; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per groce;

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum;

On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum;

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, when bound, fifteen cents per pound; when not bound, thirteen cents per pound;

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound;

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound;

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;

On printing, copper-plate and painters' paper, ten cents per pound;

On sheathing paper, binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound;

On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound;

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ship's bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective time for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk cloths, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, in the United States. But, whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to be imported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the Custom House; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the sample thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and after such examination, said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark. And whenever any such goods, being thus coulered, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person, so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and, upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages, so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples; and if, upon such comparations and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, as aforesaid, then the person, so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: *Provided*, That the exporter shall, in every case, comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation, with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present, for exportation and drawback, any coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk cloths, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provision of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any packages as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and enure to the benefits of schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro. tem.

*Washington, May*, 22 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

## State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, *versus* James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.
Price adv. $4. it'16

## State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin vs. John M'Cord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plantiff's demand. it'18

Test: R. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

## Carpentering Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties, that he intends carrying on the House Carpenter's Business in all its various branches, and is now ready to make engagements with any person wishing to have work done in his line. He will employ none but the best of workmen; and he flatters himself that, from his long experience and strict attention to the business, he will be able to discharge any such work in the most fashionable style of the day, and on the most reasonable terms. He feels no hesitation in saying that those who may favor him with their custom, will be fully satisfied as to price, durability, neatness, and despatch.

ISAAC EARNHART.

*Salisbury, June* 14, 1824.

## EXAMINATION.
## N. Carolina Female Academy.

ANDREWS & JONES inform the friends of this institution, that the semi-annual Examination of their Pupils will commence on Wednesday the 30th of June, and close on the 2d of July. GOLD MEDALS will be presented to those young Ladies who have completed their studies.

The Fall Session will commence on the 5th of July, there being no summer vacation. About twenty new pupils can be admitted. Board and Tuition sixty dollars per session; Music, Drawing, and Dancing, if taught, are charged extra.

*Oxford, June* 6, 1824. 2it'11

## Stills, at Public Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in Salem, N. C. on the 26th of June next, (Saturday) a parcel of new STILLS, belonging to the estate of *Christopher Reich*, dec'd. late of Salem, on a credit of twelve months; further conditions of sale will be made known on the day of said sale, by the executors of said estate.

JOHN JACOB BLUM, } *Executors.*
JOHN C. BLUM, }

*Salem, May* 29, 1824. 4it11

## Further Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Christopher Reich, dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment, and requested to bring their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly.

JOHN JACOB BLUM, } *Executors.*
JOHN C. BLUM, }

*Salem, May* 29, 1824. 4it11

## Entertainment.

CALEB SMOOT, takes this method of informing his friends and the public at large, that he has now finished repairing his house, and has fitted it up in the first rate style for the accommodation of *Travellers*, and all others who may feel disposed to call on him. His House is in Davidson county, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Salem, by Lexington, &c. twelve miles from Salem, eight from Lexington, and twenty-four from Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from south to north, or from north to south, are invited to call, as every convenience of refreshments for themselves, feed for their horses, &c. will be afforded them at rates to correspond with the general reduced price of provisions and other necessaries.

*Davidson co. June* 1, 1824. 13it'21

## LATEST FASHIONS,

*From Philadelphia.*

THE friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not. THOMAS V. CANON.

*Salisbury, April* 19, 1824. '02.

## State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

IN Equity, March term, A. D. 1824. Merrit Burgin, vs. Phillip Goodbread. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Phillip Goodbread does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Phillip Goodbread appear at the next court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.

S. S. ERWIN, C. M. E.

Price adv. $4. 13it'22

## State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Reuben Moore, William C. Moore, Matthew Moore, John Clayton and Elizabeth his wife, John Moore, Polly Moore, Gabriel Moore, and Gideon Moore by his Guardian, *vs.* Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, and others: Petition for sale of real estate. The court being satisfied that the defendants, Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

Price adv. $2 50. 6it'12

## Taken up

AND committed to the jail in Salisbury, on the 22d ult. a *negro man*, who says his name is JIM, and that he was raised in Chowan county, in this State, about 11 miles from Edenton, by Mr. Lamb Creecy, from whom he was bought by a negro trader by the name of Wm. Moore, was taken on south, and in Darlington district ran away. He says he is about 40 years old, is very black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and will weigh about 160. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro out of jail. SAMUEL JONES, *Sh'ff.*

*Salisbury, N. C. April* 26, 1824. 3it'11

## COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

We did not publish the memorial of Mr. Edwards; it cannot therefore be required of us to publish at large the report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter: the report is so lengthy that it would occupy nearly the whole of our paper: and moreover, the first report is only a partial one—the committee are yet going on with the investigation, and must, of course, report again—which will be final and conclusive: whenever that report comes out, our readers shall have the whole of it, if not too long; or, at any rate, as much thereof as will afford them a full and fair view of the whole business.

We have heretofore published an abstract of the *first* report of the investigating committee; we now give some further extracts from the report, which appear to be incidentally illustrative of the matter in controversy.

That, immediately on their appointment, as the House had already been informed, they communicated a copy of this address to the Secretary of the treasury, and they also ordered the attendance of Mr. Edwards, to be examined before them, as a witness, touching the various charges in the memorial. That, although in that address, he refers to papers and documents, accessible to the committee without his presence, and the main supports of his charges, yet the committee were of opinion, that these charges were not such as should be either lightly made, or superficially examined; and that it ought not to content itself with an investigation, short of one in which the accuser should have an opportunity of being personally present, the better to sustain the charges, if they were capable of being sustained, or to bear the proper responsibility, if failing to sustain them, he should appear to have brought them [illegible] thus positive and imposing, for personal and improper motives, or upon frivolous pretexts. And the committee is still of opinion, that this investigation ought not to be finally closed, without the personal examination of Mr. Edwards; and, in proceeding to make any report on the subject, at the present time, and before such an examination is had, the committee acts only from the necessity imposed upon it by the approaching close of the session, and by a sense of duty which dictates that it ought not to postpone, to a distant day, all communication to the House on a subject so interesting to the government, and so nearly affecting the honor and integrity of one of its highest officers.

Under the influence of these motives, the committee makes this report, as the result of its examination of the papers referred to in the address, and such other proofs as the committee could command. Whatsoever is here said, therefore, must be received with the [illegible] that Mr. Edwards, if present, could communicate any fact likely to be important, they do not know on the other hand, that he might not do so; and he has had no opportunity to be examined, or to give any reply to the answer of the Secretary, which the committee has received, and which has already been printed, by order of the house.

[Here follow eleven pages of the pamphlet Report, made up principally of documents—And then it goes on:]

Another charge of suppression incidentally made, but which the committee deem it proper to notice, relates to a report made by the Secretary, in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 31st December, 1819, calling for such information as he possessed, in relation to the introduction of slaves into the United States. On this point, the committee addressed an inquiry to the Secretary, and received from him the answer annexed to this report, marked E.

Although they are of opinion that there were papers in the Department containing information called for by the resolution, and which ought to have been communicated, yet, judging from the statement made by the Secretary, in his answer connected with the fact, that the papers in question were communicated to the Attorney General, it is the opinion of the committee that the omission was not caused by a design to screen the person implicated from punishment or blame.

As to the other cases in which the Secretary is charged in the address, with having suppressed or withheld papers or information called for by the Houses of Congress, the committee is of opinion, that although papers coming within the scope of the resolution, or call, were not, in some instances, communicated, such omissions were either the result of accident, or of a belief on the part of the Secretary, or of the persons necessarily employed by him on such occasions, that the papers so omitted were not called for, or were not material; and the committee have seen no evidence that any documents or information has been withheld from the House, from the operation of any improper motives or design.

[Here the summing up, or abstract, of the report, follows—which is the same that we published, a few weeks back.]

*Suicide.*—Stout, who lately *murdered* his *wife* at New Brunswick, has committed suicide in prison by hanging himself with a handkerchief.

## WAR IN AFRICA.

The details of the defeat of the British forces in Africa, make their loss much greater than was first reported. The number which fell, is stated to be 4,000, nearly the whole of which were blacks or natives. The following letter, from a London paper, gives the particulars of the unfortunate affair.

"All is confusion here. Our marines garrison Cape Coast Castle. We have been on duty night and day, and of the severest nature. We are all ready for hard work, and as the Ashantees shew no quarter, but torture those they take, if our lads are obliged to land (which is more than probable) sooner will any of us be, that is determined. The country overrun by the Ashantees is in horrible condition—every male old person and child is put to death, the girls just arrived at a proper age are saved. A Capt. L'Estrange was so affected by the dreadful sights which he saw on the march, that, on seeing too children hung up by the neck, and two with their bellies cut open, he dropped down and died.

"Belzoni is no more. He died at Benin, of dysentary, after every thing that could be wished was done and settled for his proceeding into the interior.

Barrow's supposition is just; the Congo is the Niger. I have pretty good information.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 8.

The schooner Eagle, Capt. Bier, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 11 days from Alvarado.

The U. S. brig Spark, Lieut. Com. Newton, was at Sacrificios, and expected daily at Alvarado to convoy the vessels with money as far as Key West. The U. S. schooner Weazel, lieut Zantzinger, was daily expected at Alvarado from Tampico.

Mexico remains in a perfectly tranquil state under the direction of the Sovereign Congress, who had come to the resolution of naming *a dictator* for the purpose of preventing further internal commotion in the country. The eyes of the nation are directed to General Bravo as being a proper person to fill this important station. His known patriotism and republican sentiments are a sufficient guarantee that his fellow citizens will never repent having intrusted him with this high and important command.

General Falisola has been appointed Captain General of the province of Mexico, and Gen. St. Anna has been trusted with a high command on the coast; a measure tending highly to the safety of the nation. Gen. Victoria remains commander in chief of the Province of Vera Cruz. [illegible]

News was received at Alvarado on the 14th May that Merida (the Capital of Yucatan) had joined the Mexican Confederacy and made peace with Campeachy. In consequence great joy was expressed by salutes and displays of Flags. The coast of Yucatan, as well as the Captain Generalship of that Province, was embraced in the command of Gen. St. Anna.

The return of Iturbide is thought possible, but highly improbable, and in any event, the consequences are not apprehended by the nation at large.

The loans that have been negotiated by the British Agents are now considered as confirmed and established; and their bills are commanding in Mexico 3s. 8d to 3s. 9d sterling per dollar. Senor Megone, the Mexican Agent in London, has presented his nation with his commission on the contracts, amountaing to 400,000 dollars. *American.*

*Desperadoes Taken.*—Four out of six of the runaway desperadoes, who have been for some time back committing murders and other depredations in Gates county in this State and elsewhere, were on Sunday night last apprehended in Petersburg. They were armed with guns, knives &c. and had engaged a passage on board a vessel bound for New-York. They were lodged in jail. *Raleigh Register.*

On Tuesday last, about two o'clock our town was visited by one of the most violent tornadoes or whirlwinds we remember ever to have witnessed. It was of short duration; but it left some of the marks of its violence behind, in the destruction of chimneys, prostration of trees, fences, &c. One house on Bollingbrook St. was unroofed, and another on Old St. was literally removed from its foundation. *Petersburg Republican, 12 inst.*

*Wonderful Clock.*—The extraordinary clock in the possession of Mr. Bart of this city, invented by a native of Exeter upwards of a hundred years since, performed its exclusive movement on the 29th of February, being leap year. The mechanism must be curious indeed, when we consider the principal wheel revolves but once in four years, and requires to be regulated but once in a century. *Exeter (Eng.) Post.*

The Mexican Government has appointed Don MELCHOR MUROUIR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. *Nat. Intel.*

## MR. CRAWFORD'S HEALTH.

The state of Mr. Crawford's health having often been alluded to in the discussion of the Presidency, the Washington Republican speaks thus on the subject:

"We know that the most intimate friends of Mr. Crawford consider his prospect of recovery as hopeless. That his constitution is shattered, that his vision is greatly impaired—that his physical powers are gone—and that he has sustained a paralytic shock which has considerably affected the organ of speech, are all [illegible] that his intellect has not escaped the effects of the various shocks of his system. He may linger for many months, but we fear that there is not the slightest foundation for a hope that he will ever be reinstated in his former health.

The National Intelligencer, however, says:

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to say, that Mr. Crawford's health is in a state of improvement, within the last week, and that his health has never been as low as has been represented in the New York and other prints.

*Literary.*—Mr. WALSH is preparing for press, an *American Biography*, on a large scale, intended to embrace distinguished names of the various species of merit which have adorned our country, youthful as it is in annals of book making. To rescue from unmerited obscurity, examples of public and of private worth, is grateful alike to the memory of the dead, and the sensibility of the living. *Chas. Courier.*

It was rumored in Philadelphia a few days ago, that JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke had gone to join Lord BYRON in the Greek war. Madam rumor must have been a little ironical, John Randolph rarely fights—except like a porcupine, with his quill. As these are days of strange doings, however, and Greece is about forming government, we should not be surprised if this "eccentric character" was to go there and prevail on the Greeks to insert a section in their constitution, prohibiting all except "freeholders" from having any voice in the government. *Balt. Pat.*

Look here, ye Fourth-of-July orators; and then——throw away your Classics!

*Touch of the Sublime.*—The following is a literal copy of a speech delivered at a debating society in one of the Western towns of Pennsylvania. Corporal Trim's eloquence was no touch to this masterpiece.

"Well—the subject to be excussived is whether ardent spirits does any good or not. I think of our ancestors in future days—they lived to a most numerous age—so that I think that whiskey or ardent spirits don't do any good. [Long pause.] Well—the question to be excussed is wether ardent spirits does any good or not—so that I conclude that it don't [Another pause.] I can't git hold on the d—d thing."

[*Lancaster Free Press.*

*A Mermaid.*—The Boston Patriot of Friday announces the arrival at that port, in the brig Otter, from Manilla, of Mr. D. S. Dodge, of New York, who has in his possession a *Mermaid*, brought from the coast of Japan. Persons who have seen this new comer, say that its appearance corresponds with the description given of this *fish and flesh* in fabulous history.

*Floating Museum*—A Canal Boat has been fitted up at Troy, N. Y. as a Museum, containing wax figures, paintings, specimens of natural history, &c. It is intended to proceed westward on the canal, with this floating Museum, stopping at all the towns and villages on the borders, to exhibit the curiosities. *Nat. Journal.*

The London Literary Gazette, of April 24th, mentions that a *new work, by Washington Irving*, is about to be put to press by Mr. Murray. It is entitled "Tales of a Traveller."

*Hayti.*—Accounts have been received from Hayti, that a vessel sailed from that place for Havre on the 8th ult. with three persons on board accredited by the Haytian authorities to proceed to Paris to sign a treaty, already agreed on, which had been proposed by the French government.

*Eccentric Character.*—Dr. Robert Honyman, a native of Scotland, once a Surgeon in the British navy, and afterwards holding the same rank in the American navy, died on the 21st ult. in [illegible] aged 77 years. The Doctor had a large estate to dispose of, and on opening his will it was found to contain the following singular bequest: *New-York Eve. Post.*

"I also give and bequeath to my son, my thermometer, my diploma of Doctor of Physic, also, a *human rib* which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib, (which is of James the Fifth, King of Scotland,) and transmit it to his descendants."

## *"Great re-action in Pennsylvania!"*

The Raleigh Register of the 8th of June announces the unexpected intelligence, that a "great reaction" has taken place in Pennsylvania and that Jackson is going down, while Crawford is rapidly rising." To the end that our readers may correcly judge of this wonderful change of which Mr. Gales tells us, we subjoin the following remarks from the Hillsboro' Recorder, which correctly exhibit the evidences of this "great reaction, as it is called.

Mr. Gales' "great reaction is exclusively in Pennsylvania. Gen. Jackson is going down and Mr. Crawford rising." "Public meetings are called in Chester, Montgomery, and other counties, friendly to the regularly nominated candidates for president and vice-president."—*Vide Middleton Gaz. Richmond Enquirer, &c.*

Agreeably to public notice given in the Democratic Press, American Centinel and Norristown Register, a meeting of the democratic republicans of Chester county, friendly to the election of Wm. H. Crawford as president, and Albert Gallatin as vice president of the United States, took place in the borough of West Chester, on Friday the 21st May. Many persons assembled. Sundry resolutions were offered and *unanimously* adopted, and the proceedings ordered to be published in the American Republican, Democratic Press, American Centinel, and Norristown Register!

The population of Chester county exceeds 44,000; and of these, *nine* persons assembled to express their sentiments in favor of Wm. H. Crawford!! "General Jackson is going down and Crawford rising!!! *Hillsborough Recorder.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 7.—We have received by the Marmion, Paris papers to the 30th of April. The persons lost by the ship-wreck of the Cecilia, of New Orleans, on her passage from Havana to Bordeaux, were the mother and five children of a Spanisb family, passengers, and the cook and two seamen of the vessel.

It was expected that Gen. LA FAYETTE would shortly embark for this port in one of our elegant packets. We understand he declined the invitation to come in a National ship.

The British dispatch vessel Frolic, which had waited some weeks for dispatches from Washington, went to sea Saturday morning.

## *Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. CRAWFORD.*

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8.

The Committee of investigation met yesterday, pursuant to, except Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, and Mr. Owen, of Alabama—the former of whom is gone to Europe, and the latter home. No business was transacted except to adopt a general plan of proceeding in the investigation. At the request of Mr EDWARDS, *Langdon Cheves*, of Philadelphia, and *Jonathan Jennings*, a Member of the House of Representatives, from Indiana, have been summoned to give testimony before the Committee. *Nat. Intell.*

JUNE 9.

The COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION again met yesterday, and, at the instant of Mr. EDWARDS, took the testimony of Mr. LLOYD, of Massachusetts, as to the usage of Banks on the subject of deposites. *ib.*

Mr. Edwards being engaged, as it is said, in preparing his rejoinder to Mr. Crawford's communication to the Committee upon the suggestion of the Committee, and for the purpose of accelerating their investigation, it is said Mr. Cook attended to examine the witnesses on his part. The indisposition of Mr. Crawford, being such as to prevent his personal attendance on the Committee. Mr. Forsyth, we also learn, attended to examine on his part,

We understand Mr. Edwards has requested that the investigation may be conducted publicly, in the presence of all who may wish to attend it. Whether the Committee has agreed to that course, we have not understood, but presume there will be no objection to it. *Nat. Journal*

A New-York paper states that in one of the wards of that city (the eighth) about one thousand houses are now erecting. It is computed that the whole number of houses and buildings in the city of New-York during the present season, will exceed three thousand.

A change has been made in the owners of the *Albany Argus*;" ISAAC Q. LEAKE, Esq. has retired from the establishment. The New-York Patriot says:—"Mr. Van Buren, therefore, (who is a principal) the establishment.

*Money Plenty.*—The subscription books for the Long Island Bank at Brooklyn, were opened on the 3d inst. The capital is $300,000, and upwards of two millions were subscribed.

The General Conference, which lately sat in Baltimore, elected the Rev. Joshua Soule and the Rev. Elijah Reading, to the office of Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. *Raleigh Register.*

# SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1824.


## THE CONVENTION.

The interest felt by all classes in the approaching Presidential contest, should not induce them to neglect the still more important subject of calling a Convention. For some time past we cause it is a little relative to this matter, beand on which there is but little unanimity of sentiment in this section of the State. The time, however, is near at hand, when the people should again begin to think and *act* in the business. It will be recollected that the convention meeting which took place in Raleigh last fall, recommended the appointment of delegates at the ensuing August election, to meet again in Raleigh in November next, to complete the work. To that end, the respective county courts should appoint inspectors to attend the polls; or, in cases where they have neglected so to do, the county committees should make the appointments.

The freemen of North-Carolina will surely not now relax their efforts in this all-important work, after having brought it so near completion. Should they do so, they would, in derision, be likened unto the man in the fable, who, after having, with immense toil and labor, rolled a stone up a steep ascent, carelessly loosened his hold, and permitted it to roll down again.

Within the past year, we perceive that the people of Virginia have also caught the spirit of reform, and are now in a fair way to have a convention called. The Virginia Legislature, at its last session, did what our Legislature have always refused to do—they let the question go to the people, "Convention, or no Convention?" The result of the vote, as far as ascertained, is in *favor* of a convention, by an overwhelming majority. Contrary to what has heretofore been customary, Virginia, on this occasion, is *following us*; but if our friends in the East do not relax their opposition, she may outstrip us in the salutary work of reform. As will be seen by his letter heretofore published in this paper, the illustrious *Jefferson* is openly and warmly *for* a convention—not only admitting the justice, but urging the necessity of the measure. He does not partake of those idle fears, which seem so much to alarm some of our friends in the East, that the people will destroy themselves!! *Idle* fears they certainly are, if, in reality, they are entertained, which we can hardly believe.

It is the doctrine of the "Holy Alliance," that the people are unfit to govern themselves; and the Eastern folks are acting on the same principle—their maxim seems to be, "Save own worst enemies."

We will only add, that it is worse than ridiculous, to suppose that a free people, in the present day of light and knowledge, will do any thing to injure themselves: and even if they should do it, they have a right to dispose of themselves as they please.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

At a General Court Martial of the officers of the 1st Rowan regiment of North-Carolina Militia, convened in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 11th day of June, 1824—after the business pertaining to their official capacity had been concluded, it was, on suggestion, agreed that the sentiments of the officers on the Presidential question be taken. Some conversation ensued as to the *manner* of proceeding; and it having been settled that the vote be taken *viva voce*, the result was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Gen. Andrew Jackson, | 68 |
| Hon. John Q. Adams, | 12 |
| Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, | 3 |
| Hon. De Witt Clinton, | 3 |
| Hon. Langdon Cheves, | 1 |

Resolutions were thereupon offered, and adopted, *nem. con.* in the words following, to wit:

"*Resolved*, by the officers of the 1st Rowan regiment of North-Carolina militia, in General Court Martial assembled, That, while it is with a proud satisfaction we see so many eminent citizens of our country, whose merits and talents have designated them as candidates for the most distinguished honors of the Republic, we view the age, the political experience, the military services, and the incorruptible integrity of Gen. *Andrew Jackson*, as more signally claiming our support for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, than any other candidate now before the public.

"*Resolved*, That we will use our best exertions to secure the election of the *People's Ticket*, in opposition to the *caucus ticket*—believing that the success of the former would be a triumph of the people, while that of the latter would indicate a prevalence of political intrigue derogatory to the character of a free people."

WILLIAM H. KERR,
*Col. Comd't. and Pres. Court Mar.*

Test: PHILO WHITE, Judge Advocate.

CAROLINIAN.

On Saturday, May 29th, at a muster of Capt. Henry Asbury's company, above Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, it was agreed to ascertain the wishes of the company with regard to the next President. The company being drawn into a line, the vote was taken; when there were

| | |
|---|---|
| For Jackson, | 74 |
| For Crawford, | 3 |

This vote is the more unexpected, and the more honourable to the independence and good sense of the company, inasmuch as there are within the bounds of that company several warm partizans of Mr. Crawford, who have been accustomed to exercise considerable influence on such occasions. But with regard to the next Presidential election, the people seem resolved to think for themselves, vote as they choose, and to be led by the nose by nobody. Whenever any one warmly takes the part of Mr. Crawford, he is readily silenced, by the people asking what has Mr. Crawford done to entitle him to be President of the United States? Is he [illegible] office than hundreds of his fellow-citizens? But the case with regard to General Jackson is different; we all know what *he* has done for the country; we all know of the falsehoods and slanders propagated against him, because he stands in the way of a designing faction, who seem resolved, if possible, to force Mr. Crawford upon the people as President. Verily, they may reap their reward. It has been said by the friends of Mr. Crawford, that, as the members of Congress have now returned home, matters will change, and the members will persuade the people to vote as they please. But we think the people have more independence than to be led in this manner. We think it more probable that the people will convert the members of Congress to be in favour of Gen. Jackson, than that those gentlemen should persuade the people to vote for Mr. Crawford. The people have a cogent method of logick, which those gentlemen find quite irresistible.

The matter is now fairly to be tested, whether the people of North Carolina will go for *Crawford and Caucus*, or Jackson and Liberty—for the dictation of men in office, and men seeking offices, or for the rights of the people at home; in fine, for the *caucus ticket* or the *People's Ticket*.

*Morganton, 9th June, 1824.*

MR. WHITE: Believing that you are disposed to publish any thing favourable to the election of Gen. *Jackson* as Presi dent, I have been induced to state the following facts: On Saturday week last there was a muster in the neighborhood of the Pleasant Gardens; the company consisted of upwards of one hundred men, besides spectators; there was a request made by the Captain that a gentleman present should explain to the company what the *caucus* was, &c. The gentleman very briefly, though satisfactorily, explained the caucus principle, and showed what was *intended* to be effected by the last caucus at Washington, &c. The gentleman, among other remarks, informed the company *who* Mr. GALLATIN was; and took occasion to say something of the merits and claims of the respective candidates for the Presidency, after which he proposed to take the vote of his company: the result was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew Jackson, | 112 |
| W. H. Crawford, | 00 |
| J. Q. Adams, | 00 |
| Clay, | Ditto. |

At a company muster in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North-Carolina, on Saturday, the 12th inst. a vote was taken on the Presidential question—the result was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. Andrew Jackson, | 95 |
| Hon. John Quincy Adams, | 38 |
| Hon. William H. Crawford, | 8 |

At a muster, about 8 miles north of Hillsboro' Orange county, in this state, on the 29th ult. a vote was taken on the Presidential question:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Q. Adams got | 47 |
| Andrew Jackson | 32 |
| Wm. H. Crawford | 2 |

Daniel Ruffner, Esq. of Kenhawa county, Virginia, who was appointed by the Richmond caucus, a committeeman to further the Election of Mr. Crawford, has declined serving on that committee, as he is opposed to all caucus intrigues; he is in favor of Mr. Adams' election.

*New York.*—Governor Yates has issued his Proclamation to convene the Legislature of New-York, on Monday the 2d day of August next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of altering the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President. We long since expressed our confidence that neither the Governor nor the Legislature would be able to hold out against *the people* of that state. *Nat. Journal.*

In pursuance of the late act on internal improvement, the Executive, it is said, has directed a survey of the proposed route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to its termination on the Western waters, and thence to Lake Erie. General BERNARD is at the head of the Commission, and Capt. POUSSIN and Mr. SHRIVER are said to accompany him.

The disbursements of the city of New-York, taking the average of four years, amounted to 683,998 dollars annually, while the disbursements of the state, upon an average, for the same period, amounted to 459,671 dollars annually. In 1816, the total disbursements of the great state of Pennsylvania, were estimated at $494,000; and during the same year, the wealthy state of Massachusetts only disbursed $322,135; while the *city* of New-York, for the succeeding year, paid from their treasury 860,278 dollars. *New-York paper.*

A letter from Waynesville, Haywood county, to the editors of the Raleigh Star, states, that at a muster of one of the battalions o the militia of Haywood, a vote was taken on th Presidential question, when it appeared abot *four hundred* persons voted for Gen. JACKSON.....only one man dissented, and he was for J. Calhoun.

Mr. Lowrie has returned to the President the purloined answer of that venerable chief magistrate to Gen. Jackson. This is a visual admission that it was the rightful property of Mr. Monroe, and that Mr. Lowrie ought never to have received, detained, read, or used it. Some of the papers advise Mr. Monroe to keep his letters, &c. closely locked up, whenever *certain* "distinguished individuals" visit him, and partake of his hospitality, but who are only spies in the camp."

By extracts in to-day's paper, it will be seen that Gov. Yates, of New-York, has issued a proclamation, calling on the members of the Legislature of that State, to hold an extra session, on the 2d of August next. The object of this extraordinary call of the Legislature, the Gov. alleges, is to restore to the people the choice of electors of President and Vice President, the Legislature having chosen them for a number of years past. Our readers will recollect, that this same Governor, in his message to the Legislature, at their last session, discouraged giving to the people the right he is now so anxious they should enjoy.

The sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Carter, was struck with lightning, at sea, April 23, in lat. 29, longitude 83. The fore and mainmast were stricken, and four seamen killed. Several others were badly burnt, but were expected soon to recover.—*Franklin Gazette.*

*General Conference.*—The Methodist General Conference, which lately assembled in Baltimore, elected the Rev. *Joshua Soule*, and the Rev. *Elijah Heading*, as Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church; also, the Rev. Nathan Bangs, and the Rev. Dr. Emory, book agents, to reside in New-York; and the Rev. Martin Ruter, book-agent, to reside in Cincinnatti.

A new weekly work called the "*Colonial Advocate*," has been commenced at Queenston, Upper Canada, and is to be forwarded gratuitously to several distinguished individuals in France, England, the Colonies, and the United States.—Among those to whom they are addressed in the United States, are the President, Vice President, and Messrs. Adams, Crawford, Clay, Clinton, Webster, and Cheves.

Governor DUVAL, of Florida, has received instructions from the Secretary of War, to select and send to Washington, some of the most distinguished Chiefs of the Florida Indians, on a visit to the President.

The fifteenth and sixteenth Cantos of *Don Juan*, have been published in London. They are said to be so destitute of any talent, that it is now seriously doubted whether they can proceed from the pen of Lord BYRON.

The last Number of *Campbell's Magazine*, contains a Review of a Poem in the French Language, in ten Cantos, called *Napoleon*, attributed to JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and published, it is said, in Philadelphia. It is spoken of as containing some occasional good thoughts, but as being, on the whole, a prosaico-poetical history of the late Emperor.

*FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, June 10.*

Cotton, 14 to 15½; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 a 4 50; wheat, 80 cents; whiskey, 30 a 32½; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6½ a 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

*CHARLESTON PRICES, June 7.*

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 30, stained do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 14½ a 16½ Whiskey 28 a 30 cts.; Bacon, 8 a 9 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 10 10½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 23 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 20 20½ Inf. to good, 17 a 19.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2½ per cent dis. Cape Fear and Newbern, 4 a 4½ per cent dis.

*Cottons.*—There has been much animation in the Cotton market this week, and extensive sales, mostly in Uplands, have been effected. We advance our quotations of Uplands to 14½ a 15½ cents; which is half a cent in the pound over former rates. This improvement, both in price and demand, has been occasioned by the firmness evinced by holders of the article in Europe; the certainty which now appears to exist as to the deficiency of our crops; the continued low rate of freights; and the gradual rise of exchange—all uniting together, they have imparted a life and activity not before witnessed in some weeks.

*Cheating.*—At the spring term of the Superior Court of Petersburg, Va. a man by the name of Joseph Santee, was convicted of cheating at cards, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in jail, and to pay a fine of 40 dollars.

*To a Juryman, in answer to his Address to a member in Congress.*

I ken fu' weel, my blythesome blaide,
Ye wi' the deil a scheme hae laid,
Or ca'd him kindly to your aid;
O fie upon you!
To ridicule that honest Lad,
Our member Jonny.

I'm sure he ne'er yet ment ye skaith;
He has been true, and faithfu' baith;
Ye for to wrong him, should be laith,
By word or letter;
For gin ye loose him, on my aith
Ye'll get no better.

Wi' a' your canting, quiz an' fun,
Ye ken na harm that he has done;
Eydent an' study as the sun
Has been his course;
And should you change him, you'll get one
That may be worse.

You say at writing he's na cannie,
And craves the aid of smooth auld Sawney,
To help him out, for love or money;
But you're mistaken;
He never yet asked help of ony
To save his Bacon.

We've had your Willie, an' your Charlie;
Baith, while they staid, did serve us fairly,
An' tu'd to please us, late an' early;
John done [did] the same:
An' tho' you often baste him sairly,
He's na to blame.

Your Scottish lare, ye hae so man'd it,
I doubt he winna understand it.
He is na Scotsman, nor nane such;
But gif you're odes, are wrote to please him,
To plague, to puzzle, or to tease him,
Gie't to him, neist time, in tow unsen.

By an arrival from Havre, (France) at New-York, information had been received that Georgia *cotton* had risen in price.

"A citizen of Randolph" is received, and shall be attended to.

*MARRIED,*

In Burke county, on the 8th inst. by Cyrus P. Connelly, Esq. Mr. *James Bowman* to Miss *Elizabeth Ballou*, daughter of Joshua Ballou, Esq. all of said county.

In Iredell county, on the 3d instant, by Wm. King, Esq. Mr. *William M'Cormack*, to Miss *Hellen Gray*.

*DIED,*

On Saturday, the 5th inst. in Rowan county, of a lingering sickness, *Mary Jane Buie*, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm Buie, late from Moore county, aged seven years and three months.—She departed this life calm and serene, having [illegible] notwithstanding her youth, she appeared to possess correct views of the immortality of the soul—that the soul would exist beyond the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. Such are the peculiar blessings of Gospel light.

"Her soul was made of softness; and her tongue
"Was soft and gentle as her soul."

*June 12, 1824.* COMMUNICATED.

Near Germanton, Stokes county, on the 14th ult. Isaac Dalton, Esq. in the 65th year of his age.

At Montgomery, Alabama, on the 16th April last, Mr. *Charles Crawford*, brother of the secretary of the treasury, aged about 47 years.

On Wednesday morning last, at the residence of Thomas Devereux, Esq. in Raleigh, of inflamation of the brain, Mrs. Rebecca Badger, consort of Judge Badger, and daughter of the late Gov. Turner.


## A Stolen Letter!

ONE hundred dollars reward will be given for any information that may lead to the detection of the *thief* who stole a letter, written during the session of the last legislature, directed to a member of my family, and placed in the post-office in Raleigh, directed to Charlotte. An infamous and unprincipled scoundrel, having the exterior, and claiming to himself the character, of a gentleman, is *now suspected*; and when this communication reaches his eyes, *he* will be aware of the grounds upon which *my* suspicions have arisen. The letter is at present in my possession.

THOMAS G. POLK.

*Wilswood, 12th June, 1824.*

## Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned has for sale, at his Furnace, a complete assortment of *Bar Iron and Castings*; which he will barter for such country produce as wanted, on the same terms as heretofore. When cash is paid to the amount of five dollars, or upwards, a discount of one-fifth will be made on such payment.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

*Vesuvius Furnace, June 15, 1824.* 4it14

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824. John Nesbit, *vs.* Charles D. Conner; Original attachment, returned, &c. It is ordered by the court, that the defendant, (who is not an inhabitant of this State) file his answer on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. It is further ordered, that this notice be published for three months in the Western Carolinian. Test: R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. it'23

## Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piano*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

*Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824.* 94


## BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 10.—We are favored with Gibraltar papers to the 1st of May, inclusive, brought by the Pharos. Nothing is said in them respecting the affairs at Algiers.

Count Bourmont, commander of the French troops in Spain, left Madrid on the 20th of April, for Paris.

GIBRALTAR, APRIL 26.—A convention, relative to the continuance of the French troops in Spain, was signed at Madrid on the 9th of February last, by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador, and ratified by his Catholic Majesty on the 27th of the same month. The Convention chiefly stipulates,

That his Most Christian Majesty, taking into consideration the losses sustained by Spain, undertakes to maintain his troops at his own expense, the Spanish Government merely paying the difference between the peace and the war establishments, which has been calculated to amount, for the whole of the troops left in Spain, to two millions of francs per month, to be allowed from the first of December, 1823.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12.

The *Committee of Investigation* has been assiduously engaged, since our last, in the examination of great number of witnesses, in relation to the matters referred to it.

It is said that the most clear and positive proof has been adduced, showing that *loans* of considerable sums of money were made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1819, to several of the banks in the District of Columbia, of the public money, a part of which has not been yet repaid; and that a part of what remains unpaid, it is ascertained, is not likely to be rapaid at all. *Nat. Journal.*

*Mr. Crawford's health.*—We are informed by a gentleman who visited Mr. Crawford yesterday, that "he is much better." *ib.*

We have the pleasure to state, that the health of Mr. Crawford has materially improved within the last ten or twelve days, and is now better than it has been for some months past. Dr. Potter, a very eminent medical gentleman of Baltimore, has visited Mr. Crawford several times. On his first interview, he pronounced him to be in no danger; on his last, that he was free from disease, and with nothing but debility to recover from, which he is in a fair way of doing. *Nat. Intell.*

*Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated* "PARIS, April 27th.

"Gen. La Fayette has concluded to go to the United States. The old gentleman says he is at a loss to express his feelings upon the occasion. He, however, declines the honor of going in a national ship, and will take passage in one of the Havre Packets. He is not quite certain what time he will embark, but I think some time in June or July."

*Philadelphia Gazette.*

On Friday evening, the 4th inst. a meeting of the friends of Mr. Adams was holden at the State-house, in Newport, for the purpose of organization to promote the election of Mr. Adams. The meeting was attended by persons from every town in the state, Westerly excepted. Rhode-Island paper.

The call of the New-York Legislature makes the *Buck Tails* hang their heads like wilted cabbages. Their faces look as blue as the blue lights of the Hartford Convention.—*National Democrat.*

FALL OF LIMA, &c.

Captain CHAYTOR, of the schooner Express, arrived here this morning in 14 days from Jamaica, reports, that accounts had been received at that place from the Spanish Main, bringing information that Lima and Callao had both fallen into the hands of the Royalists. The Royalist force was computed at about 9000 men, being 2000 more than the force of the Patriots. Another engagement was shortly to take place—and fears were entertained of the defeat of the Patriots.

*Balt. Pat. 9th inst.*

We understand that Judge VAN NESS, of New York, declines accepting the office of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to which he was lately appointed. *National Intell.*

Orders have been received at Norfolk, from the Secretary of the Navy, for the immediate equipment of the NORTH CAROLINA, 74, now lying at that yard, to be ready for sea in ninety days. The object of fitting out this vessel is not known; but rumour, which is always ready to solve all doubtful questions, says, she is to be sent to France, for the purpose of bringing to the United States the Marquis LAFAYETTE.


## To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

ASA THOMPSON.

*Concord, May 24, 1824.* '09

## THE MUSE.

MY FRIEND.

Yes—Friends are false; and beauty's brow
Can show the gathering storm;
And love can break its youthful vow,
And vice wear virtue's form.

Yes—it is true; the world can change—
And kindred kind forget;
And home become a dwelling strange—
A board for strangers set.

Yes—it is true; the flowers of hope
May perish in their bloom,
And glowing hands the path may slope,
That ends but in the tomb.

Yet, thankless world, I fear thee not—
Nor shall my spirit bend;
For whatsoe'er may be my lot,
MYSELF shall be my friend. C.

THE SCOLDING WIFE.

Hoarse thunder howls, blue lightning flashes,
Against the stars vex'd ocean dashes,
Earth, sky and sea, fire water, air,
Like tipsy Irish, at a Fair,
Are all engaged in one great clatter,
And every particle of matter
Seems warring wild with every other,
To make one universal pother!
The great globe rent, the chasm displays
All Pluto's region's in a blaze;
Earthquakes have split the pole to shivers,
And all the solar system quivers!
But surely, this vast elemental strife
Is naught, contrasted with a SCOLDING WIFE!

EPITAPH.

Jane to her spouse could not bestow
One TEAR of sorrow when he died:
His life had made so many flow,
That all the briny fount was dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Graphic Kaleidoscope.*—An invention of great importance in the arts, and particularly in bank note engraving, has lately been perfected by Mr. WILLIAM J. STONE, of Washington, by which an endless variety of figures can be produced, in a manner that we believe to be inimitable. We cannot give the reader a better idea of the peculiar powers of this machine, than to compare it to a Kaleidoscope, in forming combinations of the most beautiful figures that can be imagined. They are formed of one continued line, crossing and entangling themselves in the richest variety.

This apparatus is composed of two cylinders, on the surface of which levers are attached, with moverable fulcrums, and, as the cylinders pass and repass each other, they shift the fulcrums in the evolutions, which give motion to another lever of singular construction; nothing that we are acquainted with, in the whole circle of the arts, presents such a formidable obstacle to to forgery; and we are assured by the inventor himself, that no two machines of this description can ever produce the same work.

Here, then it is probable, is the desideratum so long sought for by the bank of England, and for which so tempting a premium has been offered. The inventor, we are told, is so confident of the utility of his discovery, that he intends to repair to London, for the purpose of submitting it for inspection in that metropolis.

*Wash. Gaz.*

THE WIFE.

A writer thus describes her tenderness, &c.—"At a time, alas! when every thing displeased me; when every object was disgusting; when my sufferings had destroyed all the energy and vigor of my soul; when grief had shut from my streaming eyes the beauties of nature, and rendered the whole universe a dreary tomb; the kind attentions of a wife were capable of conveying a secret charm, a silent consolation to my mind. Oh! nothing can render the bowers of retirement so serene and comfortable, or can so sweetly soften all our woes, as a conviction that woman is not indifferent to our fate."

*From the National Journal.*

A PRETENDER.

*Charles X.*—A Memorial was presented by the speaker, to the House of Representatives, on Monday, "purporting to be from Louis Charles Duc de Navarre, Dauphin of France, &c. representing himself to be the legitimate heir to the French throne, and praying the friendly interference of the government of the United States in his behalf."

As we have not seen this petition, we do not know what proofs he advances in support of his claim as "legitimate heir to the French throne." We infer, however, they were not conclusive, as his memorial was laid upon the table.

As the doctrine of *Legitimacy* is not so well understood in this country, as on the other side of the Atlantic, some think it would have been more to his advantage, if the memorialist had made application to a Congress of the Allied Sovereigns, instead of the Congress of the American Republic.

## THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, May 28, 1824.*

ORDERS.....The following promotions and Appointments in the Army, have been made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of the Register in January last:

PROMOTIONS.

*First Regiment of Artillery.*

1st lieutenant Edmund Kirby, to be captain, 1st May, 1824, vice Dalliba, resigned.

2d lieutenant Justin Dimick to be 1st lieutenant, 1st May, 1824, vice Kirby, promoted.

2d lieutenant Daniel Tyler, to be 1st lieutenant, 6th May, 1824, vice M'Neill, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Andrew Kinnard, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1823.

Brevet 2d lieutenant John Farley, of the 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1823.

*Second Regiment Artillery.*

1st lieutenant N. Baden, brevet captain, to be captain 1st April 1824, vice Rach, resigned.

2d lieutenant W. E. Williams, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st April, 1824, vice Baden, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant R. De Treville, of the 3d. Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1823.

*Fourth Regiment of Artillery.*

Brevet 2d lieutenant Frederick Searle, of the 1st Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1823.

*Fourth Regiment of Infantry.*

Captain S. Donoho, brevet major, to be major, 1st May, 1824, vice Bradford, resigned.

1st lieutenant William Lear, to be captain, 1st May, 1824, vice, Donoho promoted.

2d lieutenant George Mountz, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st May, vice Lear, promoted.

*Fifth Regiment of Infantry.*

1st lieutenant Robert A. M'Cabe, to be captain, 1st May 1824, vice, Cass resigned.

2d lieutenant Joseph M. Baxley, to be 1st lieut. 1st May, 1824, vice M'Cabe, promoted.

*Seventh Regiment of Infantry.*

1st lieutenant John Philbrick, to be captain, 1st May, 1824, vice Jones, resigned.

2d lieutenant Edgar S. Hawkins, to be 1st lieutenant, 22d January, 1824, vice Hobkirk, dismissed.

1st lieutenant, 1st March, 1824, vice Bronaugh, resigned. 2d lieutenant James Dawson, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st May, 1824, vice Philbrick, promoted.

—

William Macrea, lieutenant colonel, 2d Regiment Artillery, 19th April, 1824, to be colonel by brevet, to rank 19th April, 1824, for ten years' faithful service in same grade.

Thomas Hamilton, captain 5th Regiment of Infantry, 21st February, 1814, to be major by brevet, to rank February 21, 1824, for ten year's faithful service in same grade.

M. M. Payne, captain 4th Regiment of Artillery, 2d March, 1814, to be major by brevet, to rank 2d March, 1814, ten year's faithful service in same grade.

Hezekiah Bradley, captain third Regiment of Infantry, 19th April, 1814, to be major by brevet, to rank 19th April, 1824, for ten year's faithful service in same grade.

Alexander R. Thomson, captain 2d Regiment of Infantry, 1st May, 1814, to be major by brevet, to rank 1st May, 1824, for ten year's faithful service in same grade.

John Anderson, Topographical engineer, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet, from 12th April, 1823, having served as a brevet major, and performed the appropriate duties of that grade for ten years continually.

Isaac Roberdeau, Topographical Engineer, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet, from 29th April, 1823, having served as a brevet major, and performed the appropriate duties of that grade for ten years continually.

APPOINTMENTS.

William Steuben Smith, to be paymaster, 22d March, 1824.

Edward Macomb, to be assistant surgeon, 20th January, 1824.

George P Dobson, to be assistant surgeon, 4th March, 1824.

James G. Percival, to be assistant surgeon, 4th March, 1824.

Governeur Morris, late cadet, to be 2d lieutenant, 4th Regiment of Infantry, 24th May, 1824.

Dudley W. Allanson, late cadet, to be 2d lieutenant, 4th Regiment of Infantry, 24th May, 1824.

Jasper Macomb, late cadet, to be 2d lieutenant, 7th Regiment of Infantry, 24th May, 1824.

The General in chief announces the foregoing Promotions and Appointments, and directs the officers promoted to report for duty accordingly; those appointed have received special orders from this office. By order of Major General Brown

CHARLES J. NOURSE,
*Acting Adjutant General.*

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.

*Mr. Editor:* The following sketches are from the pen of a gentleman, who recently passed several weeks in Washington. They delineate with accuracy the cabinet candidates, and will prove interesting to the mass of your readers.

Secretary *Adams* is a man of short stature, pale but pleasing countenance; plain and markably *mild* in his manners, and soft voice. Some think him *awkward* I don't think myself that he is; *he certainly has nothing of the coxtier in his appearance or manners.* Others say he is of a cold, phlegmatic disposition. He is not; look at his writings; every *thought breathes*, and every *word burns*. He is grave and reserved from habit, not from feelings; no man has a warmer heart. Sometimes when in the society of his friends, his reserve wears off, his eyes kindle, and he enters freely and with animation into conversation.—Those who have seen him in these moments, say he is the most charming and eloquent man they ever listened to. All agree in considering him the most profound scholar, able diplomatist and accomplished statesmen that the country possesses.

You cannot imagine how much I am delighted with Mr. *Calhoun*. He is the most brilliant and fascinating man in manners and conversation that I ever met with. He is slim, rather tall, with an animated countenance, and black flashing eyes. His talents are of the first order. He is now forty two years of age, and has filled his present office six years with unrivalled ability. The present prospect is, although he will not be the immediate successor of Mr. Monroe, he will, at some future time, be our President.

Mr. *Crawford* is a man of gigantic stature, rather coarse appearance, and ordinary but modest deportment. I was not much interested in him. My opinion, as to his capacity as a statesman, has been long in a state of vacillation, and it is by no means settled yet. He may have merits, and doubtless has his faults; but he is conspicuous for neither. In a word, I take him for an ordinary man. His admirers, however, are many and ardent."

FROM THE EMPORIUM.

A CHAPTER OF QUESTIONS.

*By a Young Lady.*

1. How ought a young lady to act when a gentleman, whose visits are not disagreeable, pays strict attention to her, but refrains, for an unreasonable length of time, from making her an offer. And what should be considered 'an unreasonable time?'

2. When the affections of a young lady are engaged.....are fixed unalterably; under what circumstances, if under any, may she marry the object of her attachment, contrary to the will of her parents?

*By a Young Gentleman.*

1. If I find myself prone, constantly, to fall in love with every pretty face I meet, will it be safe for me ever to marry?

2. If my *affections* lead me to prefer one young lady, and my *interest* points out another, which shall I choose?

3. If I engage myself, and afterwards find the young lady to be not what I expected, and that my happiness will be endangered by the match, would I be right in breaking the engagement?

*A Good Conscience.*—How sweet the slumbers of him who can lie down on his pillow and review the transactions of every day without condemning himself. A good conscience is the firmest opiate. The *Materia Medica* cannot supply one half so efficacious and pleasant; and all the nabobs together if they were to unite their fortune in one general contribution could not purchase a similar one.

*To prevent the mischief arising from the Bite of a Mad Dog.*

Where he excision of the part bitten can be immediately performed, it is the best preventative of danger, or when the part can be burnt out by the application of a red hot iron, little danger is likely to happen. Nothing else is at all to be depended upon.

*American Farmer.*

*To perfume Linen.*

Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put the composition into little bags.

*English paper.*


## Martin F. Revell, *Tailor*,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

**Tailoring Business,**

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, *if any*, in the country, that can excel him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

*Salisbury, May 5, 1824.* 206

## Mansion Hotel,

*SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY*
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers: his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

*February 24, 1824.* 95

## Wholesale HAT Store,

279 *King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.*

## Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

**Beaver Hats,**

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.

*Charleston, April, 1824.* 13it13

## New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

*Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware;*

which he will receive in a short time, will enable him to sell on satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

*Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823.* 70

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

## Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98

*March 22, 1824.* NATH'L. SUTTON.

## New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are openig a fresh assorument of

*Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,*

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

## John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusuallylow, for cash, or country produce.


## State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

MORRIS BAKER, *vs.* Alexander Johnson, and James Baker, Sen. et alias: Original bill in Equity. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that Polly Baker, relict of Jeremiah Baker, dec'd. James Baker, Reuben Baker, Lucy Ann Baker, Seeberry Baker, Nan- at law of the aforesaid Jeremiah Baker, dec'd., are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication [illegible] tern Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, for the aforesaid parties to appear and answer, plead or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness James Hathorn, clerk of the court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, March term, 1824.

JAMES HATHORN, c. & M. E.

Price adv. $2 50. it'13


## House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to

JAMES TORRENCE.

*Charlotte, May 7, 1824.* '6

## Store-House at Mocksville,

*TO RENT.*

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

*Mocksville* is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from [illegible] establishment. Persons wanting a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

*Mocksville, May 22, 1824.* '08

## South Yadkin Bridge.

THE Commissioners appointed by Rowan County Court, to build a *Bridge* over the South Yakin river, between the mouth of Second Creek and the Point, will receive proposals for building said Bridge. Persons disposed to contract for the same, will specify to either of the Commissioners the terms on which they can do the job. Contractors will understand that there is to be a good stone abutment at each end of the Bridge, a stone pier in the centre; the whole to be well shingled and weatherboarded. The bridge will require to be two hundred feet long.

ALFRED MACAY,
JACOB FISHER,
JOHN H. FREELING,
DAVID M'GUIRE,
JOHN BEARD, jr. } *Com'rs.*

*Salisbury, June 7, 1824.* '09

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick *Gigs*, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms. SAM'L. LANDERS.

*Salisbury, April 26, 1824.* 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

☞ The subscriber keeps two *Gigs* for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure or on business. S. LANDERS.

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Coaches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

*Charlotte, March 1, 1824.* 96

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Alexander Torrence, as Guardian of *A. J. Worke*, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or give new notes, payable to A. J. Worke, as he has now taken all the notes and accounts out of the hands of his former Guardian, and is determined to collect his money, or have it secured by new notes. Mr. Alexander Torrence is authorized to settle any accounts or notes. The amount of any debts due the subscriber, during the next three months, and all notes, will be left with him, as agent for me, during that time.

This is the last call that will be made; and if not attended to, an officer will make the next.

*May 18, 1824.* '07 A. J. WORKE.


## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1824. David Blalock, *vs.* Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1824, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the U. States. LAW'N. HENDERSON.

Price adv. $1 25. it'11

## State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Elizabeth Williamson, by her next friend, William Childress, *vs.* Robert Williamson, and others: original bill, for allimony, &c. The court being satisfied that the defendant, Robert Williamson, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at [illegible] Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to them, and the [illegible] confesso as to parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. M. E.

Price adv. $2. 6it12

## Robbery.

ON the night of the 11th of April last, the Store House of the subscriber was broken, and all his *Notes of hand were STOLEN*, amounting to between seven and eight thousand dollars. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any note drawn in his favor, and all those by whom the notes were given, are hereby notified not to pay them to any person but the subscriber.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

*Chester District, S. C. May 28, 1824.* 3it12